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College and School News

Six members of the HAMPTON INSTITUTE staff have been granted sabbatical leaves and will take them during the academic year 1944-45, President Ralph P. Bridgman has announced. William C. Cooper, director of summer school and extension study, and Collis H. Davis, professor of chemistry, will take half-year leaves during the fall semester; while a full year's leave will be taken by Arthur E. Burke, associate professor of English, William H. Moses, acting chairman of building construction and engineering, Joseph T. Smith, instructor of agricultural engineering, and Charles H. Nichols, instructor in English.

Miss Anne M. Cooke, coordinator of the Communications Center, was awarded a Ph.D degree by Yale in June. Harvard conferred the master's degree in guidance upon Lorenzo C. White, campaign director and acting coordinator of student personnel services.

One hundred and eighty ministers from eleven different states attended the sessions of the thirtieth annual Ministers Conference held June 26-30. Theme of the conference was "The Post-War Task of the Christian Ministry." Rev. Harvey N. Johnson, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church, Portsmouth, Va., was elected president of the conference.

Timothy C. Meyers has been appointed registrar of the college, President Bridgman announced recently.

A lecture-institute on better understanding of inter-American relationships was held at the college July 6-7. Many noted speakers participated.

The summer school conducted two special workshops dealing with health and secondary schools. Dr. L. F. Palmer directed the workshop on materials and methods for the secondary school, and Mrs. Maryrose Allen headed the health workshop.

Twenty-nine high school, twenty-five junior college men and women, and thirteen tradesmen were graduated in June by the VOORHEES N. & I. SCHOOL. The high school division was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1929; the junior college division, in 1943.

The General Education Board has granted the FLORIDA N. & I. COLLEGE $7,000 for improvement of library facilities in addition to a recent grant of $3,700. During the 1943-44

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session, Negro Baptists of the state gave the college over $40,000.

W. A. Gaines, professor of sociology, has been awarded a $2,200 fellowship to study for his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania.

SHAW UNIVERSITY was recently the scene of two conferences: June 12-16, a five-day religious institute in which the participating organizations were the eighth annual Ministers Institute, the seventh annual Women's Missionary Training Conference, and the second annual Sunday School and BTU Training Conference; in July, a five-day Negro Public Library Workshop for city and county service. The workshop was sponsored by the Richard B. Harrison public library and the North Carolina Library Commission.

Dean John L. Tilley of the Shaw University School of Religion delivered the featured annual sermon of the 39th annual session of the Sunday School and BTU Congress of the National Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala., June 15.

The Shaw faculty has made plans for a study to reexamine its objectives and graduation requirements in order to discover what qualities the college should develop in its students and the best methods for obtaining them, according to a recent announcement of President Robert P. Daniel.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE announces the election of Theodore M. Alexander, prominent insurance executive, as alumni representative on its board of trustees. Mr. Alexander was graduated from Morehouse in 1931 and is president of Alexander and Company, general insurance agencies, with headquarters in Atlanta.

The eleventh session of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer theatre opened June 22 in Howe Memorial Hall with "Cry Havoc," which was directed by Miss Frances Perkins, instructor in speech and dramatics at Spelman.

A 1944 Rural Institute was a feature of the Atlanta University summer school.

In June Radcliffe college conferred the Ph.D. degree upon Mary L. Reddick of the Morehouse faculty. She is the tenth member of the faculty to receive the doctor of philosophy degree.

John McLinn Ross of the drama department of DILLARD UNIVERSITY has been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship and is now working in Ottawa, Canada, with the Canadian Government Film Company. He is probably the first Negro to have such an opportunity and is participating in the production of documentary films as an adjunct to education.

According to figures from the registrar's office, the WILEY summer school enrollment has surpassed that of last year, and for the first time in a number of years the institu-

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tion has engaged teachers from outside the state as members of the faculty.

Professor Morton of the department of chemistry devoted the summer to field work for the Progressive Voters League among the Negroes of Texas.

The 1944 summer quarter of ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE enrolled 1,381 students, one hundred of whom are graduate students. The graduate summer session is being conducted for the fifth consecutive summer and offers work leading to the master of education degree.

Special features of the summer session were a six-weeks program of piano instruction offered by Hazel Harrison for advanced piano students and five special workshop programs.

Commencement exercises of the CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL was held May 27. Major General Edward Martin, governor of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker.

For the third time in the last sixteen years, Mrs. Laura Wheeling Waring, instructor in fine arts, won distinction for herself and Cheyney when she was invited to exhibit portraits of distinguished American Negroes at the Smithsonian Institution May 2-28. She exhibited portraits of Leslie Pinckney Hill, Marian Anderson, Lillian Evanti, Harry T. Burleigh, W. E. B. DuBois, Brigadier-General B. O. Davis, James Weldon Johnson, and George R. Haynes. Mrs. Waring received her art training at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and at the Grand Chaumiere in Paris.

Forty-first annual meeting of the American Teachers Association was held August 15-17 at the TENNESSEE A. & I. COLLEGE. Theme of the convention was "Some Next Steps in American Education." Miss Mary L. Williams of Charleston, W. Va., is president, and H. Council Trenholm of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE awarded fourteen degrees and twenty-two high school diplomas at its seventy-fifth annual commencement May 27-30. Reverend William J. Faulkner, dean of the chapel, Fisk University, delivered the address.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE students won the prizes offered in the Negro essay contest for college students sponsored by the West Virginia Tuberculosis and Health Association. First prize went to Effie Carter Huntington of West Virginia; and second went to Helen Featherstone of Asheville, N. C.

Seventy-fifth annual commencement of TALLADEGA COLLEGE was held June 2-5. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

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Ranking graduates from Morgan State College, Baltimore, are James D. Trader (left), first, and George T. Stanbury, B.S., second.

Constance F. Jones, M.A.
Boston University

Quadrennial conference of the central jurisdiction of the Methodist church was held at BENNETT COLLEGE in June. Bishop Willis J. King, former president of Gammon Theological Seminary; Bishop Robert N. Brooks, former editor central *Christian Advocate*, New Orleans; and Bishop Edward W. Kelly, former pastor of Union Methodist church, St. Louis, Mo., were elevated to the highest posts in Methodism at the conference.

TWO LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) teachers have received fellowships: Miss Regina Goff, assistant professor of education, a General Education Board fellowship, for study at Teachers College, Columbia University; and L. M. Collins, instructor in English, a Rosenwald fellowship for study at Western Reserve University.

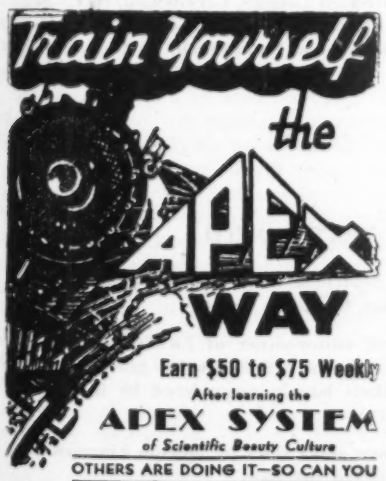
There were two hundred registrants in the summer session, which offered courses in eighteen areas of study and specialization. S. F. Collins was director of the summer session.

CIVIL LIBERTIES REPORT

In an annual review of the state of civil liberties released in July by the American Civil Liberties Union, *In Defense of Our Liberties*, the Union asserts that "more issues of civil liberty have arisen from the conflicts in our democracy than from the war itself," which has maintained "the extraordnary and unexpected record of the first two years in freedom of debate and assent on all public issues." The review points out that in the field of democratic struggle "marked advances have been made under the impact of the professed aims of the war, particularly in meeting the claims of racial minorities."

NEGRO BANKS INVEST HEAVILY IN WAR BONDS

Negro banks and insurance companies have invested upwards of $20,000,000 in war bonds since the fall of 1941, the Treasury Department announced in July on the basis of a survey made by the National Negro Business League. Setting the pace among insurance companies was the North Carolina Mutual of Durham, N. C., with holdings of $3,075,400. Leading the list among banking firms was the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., with $1,307,678.



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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

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WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED WITH THIS COPY SEND IT TO A BOY IN CAMP

COVER

Miss Katheryn M. Davenport, of Norristown, Pa., is honor graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. She is a sister of Mrs. Carolyn Davenport Moore, executive secretary of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch.

NEXT MONTH

A feature of the September issue will be a photographic layout on the Belgian Congo.

Max L. Hudicourt, editor-owner of *La Nation* Port-au-Prince, Haiti, will have an article on the growing racial discrimination in Haiti largely engendered by increasing American influence.

There will be a new short story by Morton Fineman entitled "Tusker Respected the Law."

We also expect to publish George Padmore's "Smuts Anglo-American Plan for Control of Colonies" as well as Stetson Kennedy's historical sketch, "The Right to Vote."

Editorials

Soldier Killing May Lick FDR

WHEN a white bus driver in Durham, N. C., shot and killed a Negro soldier in cold blood on July 8, only ten days before the opening of the Democratic national convention in Chicago, he may not have known it, but his quick trigger upholding "white supremacy" may have defeated Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency of the United States, and profoundly influenced the post-war world.

For the sorest point with Negro voters is the treatment of their men in the armed forces of the nation, and the sorest point within this area is the manhandling and murdering of black men in uniform by bus drivers in the South. Hard on the heels of this killing came the Democratic national convention which bowed to the South and other conservative elements in its platform, and threw overboard Vice President Henry A. Wallace in as dirty a deal as has ever been put over on the plain people of America.

The wholly inadequate Democratic plank on the Negro, coupled with the dumping of Wallace and the pent-up feelings of Negro Americans over the brow-beating of their men in uniform, may be the combination which will toss Mr. Roosevelt out of the White House after twelve years.

Mr. Roosevelt is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He reminded the nation of that once again in his statement that he would run again for a fourth term. As Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Roosevelt and his War department have done absolutely nothing about the treatment of the Negro in uniform. It is a disgrace which stinks to heaven. Negroes are asking, "What is a Commander-in-Chief good for if he cannot stop the humiliation and murder of soldiers in uniform by ignorant and prejudiced civilians?"

Hundreds of thousands of Negro families are asking this question. It is the thing the Democratic machine bosses forgot at Chicago. They and Hannegan and Roosevelt were so busy stabbing Wallace in the back and ramming Truman down the throats of the country that they forgot this emotional TNT which may explode in their faces next November. Because no matter how much talk there is of social planning, of past benefits, of the peace to come, of all the grand schemes for the future, a mother and a father and a brother and a wife and an uncle will vote to throw out the men who permitted the killing of their relatives for no reason except that he happened not to be white.

Ordinarily the bosses know this. They know the emotional things count. They know that a turkey dinner at Christmas means more to the voters than a speech by a mayor or a councilman. But they think the Negro voters are children, will not remember, and will "go along." They think they will forget the dead Negro soldiers, shot, not by the Nazis or the Japs, but by white Dixie bus drivers and policemen. They may have an awakening come November.

Salute to Wallace

OUT of the sorry mess that was the Democratic national convention one man, one idea, stood bright and shining above everything else: Vice President Henry Agard Wallace. Only Wallace dared speak out in plain language to the plain people, honestly and forthrightly, on the issues close to their hearts. He did this in his speech seconding the nomination of President Roosevelt, but the delegates knew, and the listening radio audience knew that here spoke Wallace.

No trimming for Wallace, no cutting of corners, no reefing of sails. He knew that liberalism and the Negro were the "hottest" issues at the convention. But he said to the convention and to America: Here is where I stand. I take back not one jot or tittle of it. I will not woo renomination with silence, or with weasel words. If you want me for the ticket, you take me and my creed:

"The future belongs to those who go down the line unswervingly for the liberal principles of both political democracy and economic democracy regardless of race, color or religion. In a political, educational and economic sense there must be no inferior races. The poll tax must go. Equal educational opportunities must come. The future must bring equal wages for equal work regardless of sex or race."

It has been said and will be said many times over that Wallace did not lose at Chicago; the Democratic party and the plain Americans lost. The big machine bosses would not let the people have Wallace. It remains to be seen whether their arrogant and naked ruthlessness in the face of the surge for freedom over the bodies of our war dead will bring their party to defeat in the fall.

Jim Crow Kills Our Regiments

IN the first World war, New York's 369th infantry regiment, the old 15th New York National Guard unit, made one of the most glorious records of any American fighting outfit in France. That it did this as a part of the French army, after having been refused a place in the A.E.F., only adds to the lustre of the record. In those days it had white officers.

When this war broke, the 369th was an all-colored regiment with a colored colonel, Chauncey Hooper, in command. It had been changed over from an infantry to an anti-aircraft unit, but men and officers quickly learned their new duties and soon were establishing enviable records.

The regiment was sent to Hawaii. Reports came back that it had been broken up and mixed with a white regiment and that at long last the U. S. army had, in fact, a successful mixed unit. Colonel Hooper was reported as having white officers and enlisted men under him, as well as Negroes; and a white colonel was said to have had part of the regiment's Negro officer and enlisted personnel under his command, along with whites.

But now come disquieting rumors. The regiment, pride of Harlem, the nation's largest community, is said to be completely broken up. Colonel Hooper is back in America and while, like an officer and a gentleman, he refuses to talk, word has come through, as it always does, that he is to be given a medical discharge. Other high-ranking officers in the regiment are reported about to receive (if they have not received already) the same treatment. The regiment that stayed in the trenches in France for 191 days (longest of any unit) is said to be no more.

Long ago the proud old 8th Illinois regiment, with all Negro officers was destroyed by the War department. Word seeps through that the 372nd, also with Negro officers, is in the process of being broken up. The distinguished, veteran Ninth and Tenth cavalry regiments were at first trained in a cavalry division, then broken into service troops. The 366th, only remaining unit with Negro officers, is reported on guard duty in Italy, for how long no one knows.

The whole thing goes back to the segregation pattern of the army. The Negroes, the army and the war effort all suffer from the dictum that a man is first a Negro and then a soldier or an officer. Segregation in the armed forces should be abolished forthwith.

Hallelujah Items

NEGROES voted freely in the Democratic primaries in Texas July 22.

Negroes voted without challenge or incident in the Democratic primaries in Arkansas July 25.

Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina was defeated in the South Carolina primaries July 25.

The Party Platforms Say . . .

The future intentions of parties and candidates in an election year are outlined in their platforms, though they are not always observed, especially when the "outs" become "ins." The "ins" we judge not so much by their platform pledges as upon their past performances. Here is an analysis of the Negro "planks" in the platforms of the Republicans and the Democrats

IF Negro voters depend on party platform statements alone to guide them in their decision next November, there is no doubt that the Republicans made much the better statement in their platform than the Democrats did in theirs.

The Republicans made four pronouncements directly affecting Negroes and one general observation condemning "the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice."

Most positive Republican statement, without any equivocation, was: "We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission." This plank alone puts the Republicans out in front of the Democrats as far as platform promises go. It touches upon one of the main items in the minds of Negro Americans. They want jobs. They want to be able to get jobs without discrimination. They want some kind of official government body to restrain both employers and labor unions which would deny them an equal chance to secure jobs and an equal chance for promotion and upgrading.

Under pressure, Mr. Roosevelt established such a body, known as the FEPC, but Mr. Roosevelt's party, in its convention in Chicago, refused to pledge to continue the FEPC, either in permanent or temporary form. The Democratic platform is silent on an FEPC. It promises nothing. Clearly, then, the GOP is a jump ahead of its rival on this item.

The next best item in the Republican platform is the statement: "The payment of a poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections . . ." but the party immediately weakened this positive stand by favoring "submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition." The GOP knows that a Constitutional amendment requires ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, namely 36. If we are to judge by other constitutional amendments this procedure will take years. In the meantime the Republicans in Congress can refuse to support anti-poll tax legislation on the ground that the matter is being considered by the states. While we are waiting for the 36 states to act, ten million American citizens, black and white, will continue to be denied the vote in their states and may not be able to vote for President in 1948 or even in 1952. No matter how this is dressed up for public consumption, it is what is known as a "stall." It is an old political dodge, a refusal to meet an issue head-on. It is legitimate politics, but it does not accomplish anything except to quiet the clamor of the moment.

The weakest and most meaningless plank in the GOP platform is the one favoring "legislation against lynching." In the light of the Republican record on anti-lynching legislation, this plank is just so many words. In fact, it is dishonest.

The final of the four statements pledges "an *immediate* (italics ours) Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation."

The only virtue of this plank is that it recognizes that there *may be* discrimination and segregation against Negroes in the armed forces and that these practices *may be* impairing morale and efficiency. Now, everyone who can read and listen knows that there is in fact mistreatment of the Negro in the armed forces. Every Republican knows this. Every Democrat know it. This fact has been a theme of the Negro press, of Negro conventions, of Negro books, pamphlets and radio speeches, of countless letters from Negro citizens to the White House, the War department, and the Congress ever since the summer of 1940. It was recognized and capitalized upon by the Willkie forces in the closing weeks of the campaign of 1940. It never has been a secret.

What Negro Americans want is immediate corrective action. This business of calling for an investigation (immediate was the word used by the GOP) is, like the Constitutional amendment on the poll tax, just a "stall." It fools no one. It is a safe bet that nothing will be done *before* the November election on this investigation.

Democrats Say Nothing

After the Republicans had finished their convention in Chicago, the Democrats had time to study the situation and plan something definite in their platform.

What did they do? Practically nothing.

A statement apart from race favors "Federal aid to education administered by the states without interference by the Federal government." This proposal vitally affects Negro education and if it means exactly what it says, without the imposition of the safeguards embodied in S. 637, the bill sidetracked in the Senate last October, means that the Democrats wish to perpetuate the present state system of allocating educational funds, and the present system is grossly unfair to Negro schools.

The complete so-called racial plank in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago July 20 states:

"We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights."

That is all there is, there isn't any more.

This weak plank is certain to disappoint Negroes generally and to make it difficult for Negroes within the party, and independent voters outside the party, to defend the Democrats and campaign for them. The plank may also lose many Negro votes for Mr. Roosevelt, although the personal following of the President is an item that must be considered.

Only one grain of satisfaction is contained in the pronouncement. It is the phrase, "vote equally." But here again, in the light of the actions of southern Democrats in barring Negroes from the primaries, and in maintaining the poll tax there is cause for speculation as to the sincerity of the phrase. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida all have acted to bar Negroes from voting in this year's primaries. Strangely enough, Texas, where the so-called southern revolt broke out, seems to be inclined to follow the U. S. Supreme Court decision and allow Negroes to vote in the primaries. First reports from the July 22 primary in Texas emphasize that Negroes who were registered and who had paid their poll tax were permitted to vote without interference of any kind.

This voting phrase is the only item worth mentioning in the Democratic pronouncement. Nothing is said about the poll tax. Nothing is said about employment and an FEPC. Nothing is said about the shameful treatment of the Negro in uniform, not even to recognize its existence. There is a very mild and general pronouncement that all citizens should

share in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but nothing is specified.

Party Bows To South

The story behind the Democratic non-action is well-known. It has been in the air for months. The southerners have never liked the Roosevelt policy of giving Negroes even a little bit of what is due them. Back in 1933 they did not like the Federal policy of giving Negroes and whites the same direct relief, the same food, clothing, and rent allowances. They had apoplexy every time Mrs. Roosevelt made a speech or had her picture taken with a Negro group. They went berserk with the establishment of the FEPC.

To cap the whole business, along came the supreme court decision on the Texas white primary on April 3. From that time on the fighting was dirtier, nastier, and out in the open, with no holds barred, no chivalry, no courtesy of any kind. A constant stream of gutter language was directed at Negroes and Jews and the Roosevelt family, not from the gutters, but from Congressmen and Senators and editors of certain southern newspapers. Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana threatened to bolt the regular Democratic nominee at Chicago unless the party platform declared for white supremacy, for restoration of the two-thirds rule, and for repudiation of the Texas primary decision.

So the Democrats at Chicago, faced with the Republican pronouncements, faced with a white supremacy demand, faced with Negro demands, had to make a choice between southern white votes which it needed, and Negro votes which it also needed. The platform makers tried to walk a tight rope. They did not mention white supremacy, but neither did they mention FEPC. On the matter of voting, if we give the devil his due, considering the pressures involved, they did give a small edge to the Negro. They did not repudiate the supreme court decision as demanded by Mississippi and Texas. They did insert "minorities have the right to . . . vote equally." They did not accede to the demand for the restoration of the two-thirds rule for the benefit of the South. They forgot all about the Negro in the armed forces.

Democrats vs. Republicans

This, then, is what the two major parties offer the Negro in their declared platforms. Platforms, it is said, mean little, but there is no denying that they do measure the considered opinion of party leaders as to what minimums may be offered. In this light, the Republicans come off much better than the Democrates. Mr. Roosevelt's personal appeal may overcome the handicap. Mrs. Roosevelt, beloved by Negroes, may help to overcome it. It may be that the Administration, between now and November, may take some positive action to offset this puerile statement. But one sure thing is that unless it is overcome, unless something else is put up beside the Democratic platform, a great many Negro voters will not be found this year behind the Democrats.

Acme

Walter White (right), New York City, executive secretary NAACP, with Rev. Maynard Jackson, Dallas, Texas, appeared before the Democratic resolutions subcommittee meeting in Chicago to ask for strong resolutions on the Negro.

The planks of both parties fell short of the demands presented to each convention by a committee representing twenty-five national Negro organizations. This statement, presented by Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Maynard Jackson, Dallas, Tex.; Walter Hardin, Detroit, Mich.; and Walter White, New York, declared:

"Political parties and candidates that seek the votes of Negroes must be committed to the wholehearted prosecution of the war to total victory, must agree to the elimination of the poll tax by Act of Congress, the passage of anti-lynching legislation, the unsegregated integration of Negroes into the armed forces, the establishment of a permanent federal committee on fair employment practices, and a foreign policy of international cooperation that promotes economic and political security for all peoples.

"We insist upon the right to vote in every state, unrestricted by poll taxes, white primaries, or lily-white party conventions, the gerrymandering of districts, or any other device designed to disfranchise Negroes and other voters. Any political party in power, or aspiring to power, must demonstrate its determination through legislation and through vigorous criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice to protect and secure voting as a fundamental right of citizenship.

"The program now being carried on through the Fair Employment Practice Committee to secure and protect the right to work without racial or religious discrimination must be continued and expanded during and after the war. No party or candidate for the Presidency or Congress can expect the vote of Negroes without supporting legislation for a permanent federal committee on fair employment practices with a sufficient appropriation for the effective operation of the said committee, and to continue adequate appropriation for the present FEPC until a permanent committee is established.

"No injustice embitters Negroes more than continued segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. The national policy of segregating Negroes in the armed forces violates every principle of democracy. Any party or candidate that hopes to win the support and respect of Negroes and all progressive groups must prove their belief in democracy by adopting a democratic program for the integration of all Americans into unsegregated military forces and supporting federal legislation designed to assure all men and women in the armed forces the peaceful enjoyment of all rights of citizenship in every American community.

"We are concerned that this war bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation. We believe that political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India, and all other colonial areas. We insist that all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will recognize China as an equal partner with America, England and Soviet Russia, and which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitations based upon 'white superiority' or economic or political advantage to 'white' nations at the expense of the two-thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow, or black of skin. The United States must point the way by including Negroes among its representatives at the peace conference or peace conferences and among its diplomatic, technical, and professional experts engaged in international post war reconstruction."—RW

Christopher L. Hunt
Highest honors
Meharry

Lucille W. Price
Magna cum laude
Tougaloo

Chas. H. Chamberlain
Highest honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

Mable Alston
Highest honors
Miles

Jean E. Fairfax, M.A.
Columbia

Thelma C. Miller
Highest honors
Alcorn

The American Negro in College

1943-1944

THIS is the thirty-third annual number in which *The Crisis* presents statistics and information concerning the Negro graduates from colleges throughout the United States. *The Crisis* states once more that this is not a professional survey, since it depends upon the voluntary cooperation of registrars, students, friends, and relatives for information. For this reason the figures cannot be regarded as absolutely accurate.

Moreover, many institutions with mixed enrollment do not keep statistics by race, so that we do not know how many Negroes attended or were graduated from the College of the City of New York, Brooklyn college, Hunter college, Pennsylvania State College, Northwestern university, Columbia, and others.

Paradoxically, despite the war, the number of students in our colleges and the number of graduates show an increase in comparison with last year. In this thirty-third annual compilation the total enrollment of schools reporting, including graduate students (not shown in any table), is 34,543 as against 28,576 for last year. Last year 3,756 graduates were reported as against 4,059 for this year.

According to the figures submitted to us for this, our thirty-third annual education number, there were 4,059 Negro graduates from all colleges in the United States during the school year 1943-1944. This figure excludes the thirty-three honorary degrees conferred and included in the grand total of 4,092.

Howard university this year, as in years past, continues to have the largest enrollment among Negro colleges with 2,355. Eighty-six were graduated with the bachelor degree, 27 with the master degree, and 99 with various professional degrees, of which 48 were graduates in medicine. Prairie View is second in enrollment with 1,353; and Tennessee State, third with 1,256.

Meharry Medical college had 432 enrolled. There were 93 graduates, including 62 graduates in medicine, 9 in dentistry, and 18 in nursing.

Western Reserve had the largest enrollment of Negro students in any mixed college making a report. The total was 172. Indiana university was second with 152; University of Kansas third with 89; Boston university fourth with 73. Ohio State, however, reports the largest number of Negro graduates, 33. This figure includes graduate degrees.

According to our information, there are this year nine doctors of philosophy.

Detailed information and statistics:

Jerecia F. Alexander was the highest honor graduate at Prairie View. At Tennessee State, Virgie G. Gale was the honor graduate; while Mrs. Martha W. Wheeler was recipient of the first master of arts degree

Azzie L. Campbell M.A.
Lincoln (Mo.)

Marian O. Johnson
Magna cum laude
Virginia Union

Carolyn E. Barnes
Highest honors
Coppin

Cecile Roberts
Highest honors
Howard, Music

Lucy A. Perkins
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal

Raymond E. Harris
Magna cum laude
Xavier

Cleo M. Surry
Highest honors
LeMoyne

Martha Anderson
Highest honors
Lane

Marjorie Poole, M.A.
Ohio State

Victoria A. Tynes
Highest honors
Florida A. & M.

Alease E. Byrd
Highest honors
Southern

Gwendolyn L. Harrison
Highest honors
Spelman

to be conferred by the college.

Highest honor graduates named by Howard university, Washington, D. C., were Mrs. Maurice W. Brett in the college, Pauli Murray in the law school, Harry L. Boston, Jr., in the dental school (since his graduation he has finished the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.), Elbert Pogue in the medical school, and Emmett N. Thomas in the pharmaceutical school. Honorary degree of doctor of education was awarded Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; and an honorary degree of doctor of laws to Philip Murray, president of CIO.

Leland reports Mrs. Viola deFils as its highest honor graduate. Ranking graduate of the Louisville Municipal college was Lucy Ann Perkins.

Harvard college enrolled nine Negro students, several for only one term. Since Harvard keeps no list showing the number of Negro students enrolled in all the various departments, it is not known how many Negro students were in attendance at the university last year. Clifton Reginald Wharton, Jr., won a place on the dean's list. Dennis Edwards, Jr., and Francisco Corneiro were graduated from the law school. From the Graduate School of Education, Jesse M. Drew received the degree of doctor of education; from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Clinton F. Oliver, Jr., and William A. Banner received master of arts degrees; Frank M. Snowden, Jr., was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree. Leon E. Bright, who has already passed his preliminary examination for his doctor of philosophy degree with grade of excellent, was graduated from the Divinity School. Arthur Williams was awarded the degree of master of public health by the School of Public Health.

Aaron Brown, president of Albany State college, Albany, Ga., received the Ph.D. degree from the Department of Education at the University of Chicago. He is the third Negro to receive the doctorate in education from this institution, the first having been Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard in 1925; the second was H. M. Bond, president of Fort Valley, in 1936. Dr. Brown's dissertation, "An Evaluation of the Accredited Secondary Schools for Negroes in the South," is considered by the university to be an outstanding contribution and has been published in book form by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Brown became president of Albany State July 1, 1943. He holds a bachelor's degree from Talladega and a master's degree from Atlanta. He has extended experience as teacher, dean, registrar, and superviser in several Negro colleges; was the recipient of a Rosenwald Fellowship in 1939 and a General Education Board Fellowship in 1942; and is active in fraternal and civic work.

Dean A. A. McPheeters of Clark college received a doctor of education degree from the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Frances Jones Bonner, a recent graduate of the medical school of Boston university, began her internship at the Boston City Hospital and has now been appointed an assistant in neurology in the hospital. She is a graduate of Bennett college where her father, Dr. David D. Jones, is president.

At the sixty-first annual commencement of the University of Connecticut, Marie C. Jacobs received the degree of bachelor of arts with highest distinction in sociology, her major. She also won the book prize established by the faculty in recognition of those who have a high standing in scolarship for four years. She is a graduate of the Bridgeport Central High School and of the exclusive Connecticut Junior College, having received highest honors from both schools. Miss Jacobs is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Jacobs of Bridgeport. She has been invited by the faculty of her alma mater to become a graduate assistant in sociology for the ensuing year while she is working for her degree of master of arts.

Mrs. Lucille W. Price was the highest honor graduate at Tougaloo. Harriet L. Houston took graduating honors at Lincoln University (Mo.), and Azzie L. Campbell

Barbara J. Watson
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Elbert H. Pogue
Honors in medicine
Howard

Evangeline Moore
Highest honors
State Teachers, N. C.

Margaret L. Bennett
Highest honors
S. C. State

Martha W. Wheeler
1st Masters degree
Tennessee State

Maurice W. Brett
Highest honors
Howard

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1944

BACCALAUREATE PROCESSION AT SPELMAN COLLEGE

At the joint baccalaureate service for the students of the Atlanta University System, the cameraman caught this line of Spelman seniors leaving the chapel where they heard Dr. Wyatt A. Smart of Emory University. The service was held on the campus of Spelman College

Anne S. Brook
Highest honors
West Virginia State

Virgie G. Hale
Highest honors
Tennessee State

Nellie Ward
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Fannie B. Romm
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Charles W. King
Highest honors
Morehouse

Hazel L. Payne
Highest honors
Bishop

Margaret T. Page
Highest honors
Storer

Mary L. Turner
Highest honors
Stowe

Harry L. Boston, Jr.
Highest honors
Howard Dental School

Anna Daniels
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Macie O. Aldrich
Honor student
Georgia State

Olivia A. Turrentine
Highest honors
Talladega

received the first earned master of arts degree ever awarded by Lincoln. This graduate division was instituted in 1940. Mr. Campbell, who received his B.S. in education from Lincoln in 1931, chose as the subject of his master's thesis, "Guidance Practices in Four-Year Accredited High Schools of Missouri."

Houston College, Texas, reports Annie H. White as the honor graduate. At the A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Harding B. Young was the honor graduate. Graduating with honor from the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., was Evangeline Moore.

At Claflin college, Orangeburg, S. C., the graduating honors went to Lydia Frankie, Ann Elmore, Thomasena T. Gupple.

At Hampton Institute Orra Amanda Nelson graduated with highest honors; at West Virginia State, Stuart Brock graduated summa cum laude. Mrs. Annie Mae Tooks was the ranking graduate from Bethune-Cookman.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon Crawford Leroy Trader by Drew university, Madison, N. J., and an M. A. degree upon James Samuel Thomas. Mr. Thomas' thesis was "The Negro Church in South Carolina: A Study of the Social and Economic Conditions of the Negro People as They Affect the Life of the Negro Church."

Having maintained an average of "A" for each class during the four years she was in attendance, Mary Alice Smith won the highest scholastic honor at State A. & M. Institute, Normal, Alabama. Honor graduate at Miles college, Birmingham, Alabama, was Mable L. Alston, and Jettie S. Randolph won honors at Alabama State Teachers college.

Jean Emily Fairfax, dean of women at Kentucky State, was recipient of an M.A. from Columbia for work done under the direction of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Carolyn E. Barnes received honors at graduation at Coppin Teachers college, as did Margaret T. Page at Storer college.

Annie H. White
Honors
Houston College

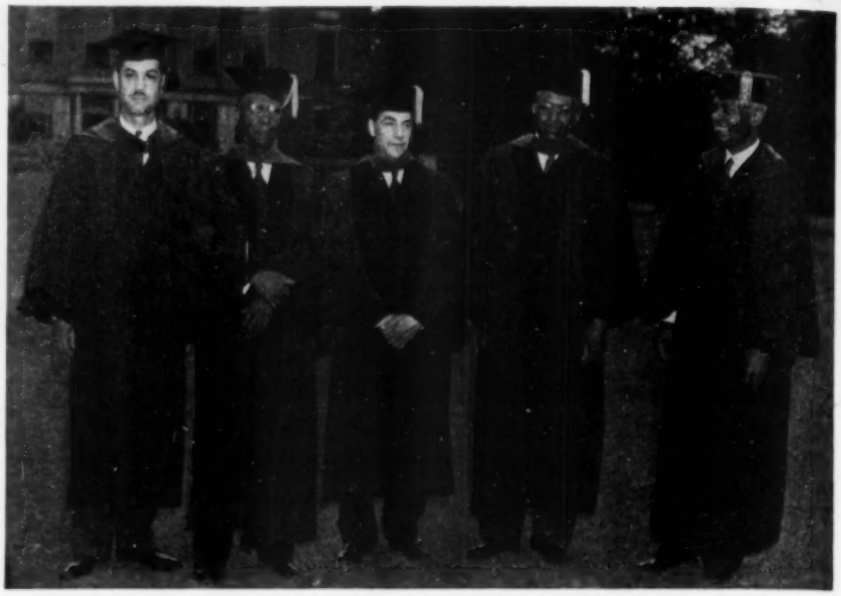
Eunice Burrell
Ranking student
Bluefield State

Phyllis W. Dews
Highest honors
Paine

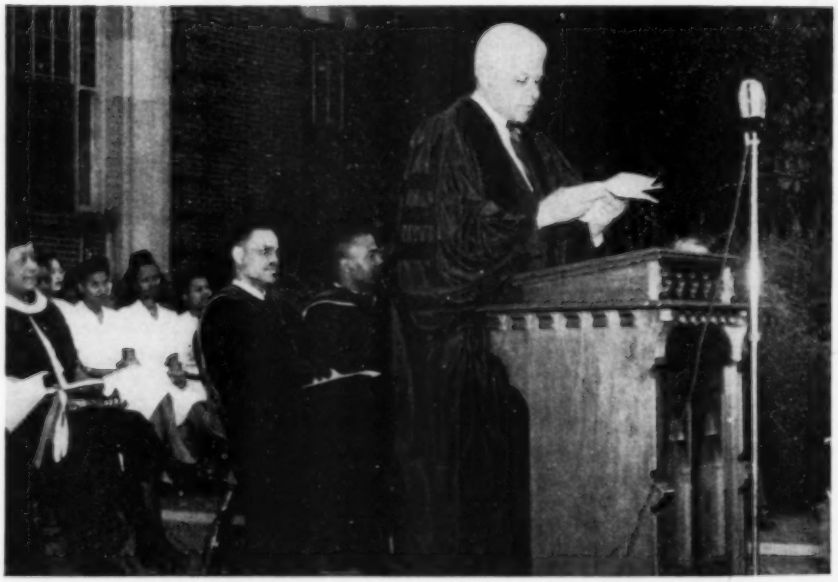
Ruth E. Bailey
Highest honors
Princess Anne

Vera L. Walker
Highest honors
Voorhees

Charles A. Davis
Gammon



At the Morehouse commencement seen left to right: Judge Hubert Delany of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City; Reverend William G. Bivins, pastor of the Greater Mt. Vernon Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga.; Reverend Maynard H. Jackson, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church, Dallas, Texas; Reverend S. D. Ross, pastor of the Greater Shiloh Baptist church, Detroit, Michigan; and President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College. Judge Delany was the commencement speaker.



Charles Clinton Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., is shown delivering the 75th commencement address to the sixty candidates for the graduate and professional degrees at Atlanta University. The exercises were held in the quadrangle facing the library.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., receives honorary degree, Doctor of Education, at the 76th annual commencement of Howard University.

Lydia F. A. Elmore
Cum laude
Claflin

Jettie S. Randolph
Valedictorian
Alabama State

Ivy Roach, M.S.
Columbia

Annie I. Turner
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Annie M. Tooks
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman

Orra A. Nelson
Highest honors
Hampton

Pacific Union college, Angwin, California, conferred an A.B. upon Frank L. Peterson, Jr.

Thelma Cheek Miller was ranking graduate at Alcorn A. & M., and Mary L. Turner at Stowe Teachers college. Miss Turner is daughter of E. Clifford Turner, member of the executive committee of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP.

The following received degrees from Indiana university: bachelor of arts degrees: Jean Elnora Lee and Mrs. Annie Y. Garvin; master of arts degrees: Mrs. Arline B. Allen, Mrs. Aora E. Bertram, and Carrie M. F. Franklin. George Kenneth Washington graduated with a degree in medicine.

Cleo M. Surry graduated with highest honors from LeMoyne with an A.B. in English. Katherine B. Bessellieu received honors at graduation at Delaware State, as did Olivia A. Turner at Talladega. At Morris Brown, Mrs. Annie L. Turner was the ranking graduate. Gwendolyn L. Harrison was honor graduate at Spelman.

During the school year 1943-1944, Ohio State graduated 33 Negroes. Among those who received degrees were G. Robert Cotton of Jefferson City, Mo., and Virgil A. Clift of Greensboro, N. C., both of whom received the degree of doctor of philosophy in education after having completed all requirements for the degree in the unusually short period of seven quarters.

Dr. Cotton, born in Kansas City, Kansas, did his early school work there, as well as in Detroit and Indianapolis. After receiving the degree of building engineer from Hampton Institute in 1930, he taught high-school classes in Atcheson and Kansas City, Kansas, before joining the staff at Lincoln University (Mo.). At present he holds the position, to which he plans to return soon, of director of mechanic arts and superintendent of buildings at Lincoln.

Dr. Clift came to Ohio State to work on his doctorate from A. & T. college in Greensboro, N. C., where he has been teaching during the past few years. Before going to A. & T., he taught in the public schools of White county, Illinois, and at Rust college in Mississippi. He received his A.B. from the University of Indiana in 1934 and his A.M. from Indiana State in 1939. While at Ohio State he was granted two General Education Board Fellowships and has just been selected by the Cooperate Negro College Study to do some post-doctorate work on one of their fellowships.

The following received various bachelor degrees from Ohio State: William H. Butler, Clotilde M. Dent, Gwendolyn V. Carson, Alice B. Cox, Evelyn E. Ashburn, Betty P. King, Thelma E. Franklin, Aileen L. Grey, Thelma R. Harris, Trulia B. Jones, James K. Anthony, Gladys G. Brown, Robert E. Moran, Marian L. Reed, Thelma L. Coleman, Lillian Scott, Webster S. Lyman, Clifford R. Stephens, and Bette Shields. Clyde M. Rickman and James O. Smith received B.Sc. degrees in pharmacy, and Melvin E. Farris a doctor of medicine degree.

Ohio State awarded the M.A. to the following: Catherine R. Booker, John C. Heiskell, Clara A. Henderson, Richard J. Murray, Mary E. Walker, Elizabeth M. Smith, Horace W. Carter, Ruth Mason, and Marjorie W. Poole. Outstanding students were Ruth P. Mason, George R. Cotton, Marjorie Poole, and Virgil A. Clift.

Charles H. Chamberlain was the highest honor graduate at Lincoln University (Pa.), and Phyllis E. Cooper at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D.C. Magna cum laude at Xavier was Raymond E. Harris; honor graduate at Virginia Theological Seminary was Doras M. Sidney; at Princess Anne, Ruth E. Bailey, and at Tuskegee Institute, Fannie R. Romm. Graduating with honors from Voorhees N. & I., Denmark, S. C., was Vera Louise Walker, as well as Mrs. Edna M. Trapp from Benedict.

Boston University awarded bachelor of arts degrees to the following: Hermina Aikens,

Dora Hawkins
Highest honors
St. Augustine

Pauli Murray
Highest honors
Howard Un. School of Law

Rosalind G. Flewellen
Highest honors
Bishop

Grace E. Byrd
Magna cum laude
Wilberforce

Alice I. Davis
Highest honors
Clark

Frances M. Jordan
Highest honors
Atlanta School, Social Wk.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Scurlock

Bishop Angus Dun delivers the 75th annual commencement address at Howard University to five thousand graduates, alumni and friends.

Carolyn Alkins, Ada Collins, Devonia O'Grady, Frances Simms, Weldon R. Sugerman, and Eleanor J. Warren. The following received M.A. degrees: Mrs. Constance R. Jones and Elizabeth A. Young. Frances E. Jones was awarded a degree in medicine.

Of the 73 Negro students enrolled in Boston University the largest number, 13, are found in the college of liberal arts with the next highest enrollment, 12, in the school of education. Six are enrolled in the School of Theology, two in the School of Medicine, and seven in the graduate school. The others are enrolled in various departments of the university.

Margaret T. Page was ranking graduate at Storer College, as was Phyllis W. Dews at Paine and Mrs. Myrtle P. Whiteside at Fayetteville State Teachers.

Effie A. Edwards received an A.B. degree in education from the University of Arizona; Richard A. Hightower, Jr., a B.S. in civil engineering from the same school.

Ranking graduate at Southern University was Alease E. Byrd; at Bluefield State, Eunice Burrell; at Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Pa., Vera R. Bacchus. Macie Oveta Aldrich was the honor graduate at Georgia State, having completed her college work in three years. She was inducted into the WAC June 17, and after the war she plans a medical career.

During 1943-1944, the University of Illinois enrolled approximately 67 Negro students. The following students received various bachelor degrees: Robert E. Claybrooks, Ralph A. Gardner, Robert Span Browne, Gwendolyn E. Duncan, Hazel E. Smith, Herschel T. White, Lewis W. Giles, Jr., Gloria Johnson, Marjorie E. Tolson, Susie J. Rayner, Ruth N. Calimese, Ann M. Ketchum, and Amy C. Taylor. Master of arts degrees were conferred upon Helen J. Moore and Booker T. Blackwell. The following received Ph.D. degrees: Birtill A. Lloyd in chemistry (he is now employed as a chemist at the U. S. Arsenal in New Jersey), Arthur H. Webb in bacteriology, and John H. Carter in French .

The following students received honors at the University of Illinois: Lewis W. Giles, Jr., who among other honors placed second in the Plym prizes in architectural engineering; Leadie M. Clark, Gwendolyn E. Duncan, Ruth N. Calimese; Robert L. Kelley, who was captain of both indoor and outdoor track teams, Claude Young, Rania Thomas, and

Myrtle P. Whiteside
Highest honors
Fayetteville Teachers

Vera R. Bacchus
Highest honors
Cheyney

Lois R. Goode
Highest honors
University of Omaha

Francis L. Williams
Highest honors
Samuel Huston

Marion E. Gunn
Highest honors
Livingstone

Mary A. Smith
Highest honors
Alabama A. & M. Inst.

LaVern Campbell.

Lois R. Gray, Mildred Harlem Greene, and Viola R. Lennox received bachelor degrees from the University of Omaha. Lois R. Gray graduated from Eastern Illinois State Teachers College in 1927 and then taught at the Douglass School, Webster Grove, Mo., for five years. She has also served as matron in an orphan home and taught in the department of adult education at Omaha.

Anna M. Daniels and Nellie O'Neill Ward were summa cum laude graduates from Fisk University. At St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C., Dora Hawkins was the honor graduate.

Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, reports Francis L. Williams as its ranking graduate; at Morehouse the honor graduate was Charles W. King; at Clark college, Alice L. Davis; at North Carolina State, Lois High.

Ranking graduates at Bishop College were R. G. Flewellen and Hazel Lee Payne.

William Dabney Bowman received the B.S. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mary C. Norcross and Olive Reagin received bachelor degrees from the University of Denver. At Northwestern university, Louise Doremus received her M.A. degree at the age of 19 and was awarded a scholarship to the Juilliard School of Music, New York City.

At Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, Eugene Adams and Earl Chiles received the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine; while bachelor degrees in home economics were awarded Hortense R. Everett, Katharine Lunn, and Hattiebelle Woods.

Kathryn Hutt made the honor roll at the University of Nebraska. Charles A. Adams and Juanita H. Alexander were honor graduates at Langston university. Grace E. Byrd was a magna cum laude graduate at Wilberforce. Margaret L. Bennett was honor graduate at South Carolina State.

Artelia N. Bright was ranking graduate at A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., as was Mrs. Sophia A. Jackson at Tillotson. This college received an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges this year. Mattie L. Baskin was summa cum laude graduate from Kentucky State. At Bowdoin College, George C. Branch, Jr., won scholastic honors.

Ranking graduate at Florida A. & M. was Victoria A. Tynes. Frances Marie Jordan was graduated with honors from the Atlanta University of Social Work.

Kathryn Davenport was honor graduate at Bennett college, as was James D. Trader at Morgan. Marian O. Johnson and Alice S. Thaxton graduate magna cum laude from Virginia Union university.

The following students received various bachelor degrees from Western Reserve University: Georgia S. Hill, Marnette N. Lee, Levander Kinds, Jr., Rachael Suthern, Daisy Mayfield, Willa Holmes, Helen J. Collins, Mary V. Jones, and Thelma F. Pearsall. The following received various master degrees: Betty F. Glenn, Winona D. Reynolds, Kathryn A. Morrison, and Thomasina Y. Bell.

At Lane college, Ann Anderson was the highest honor graduate. Fort Valley reports Thelma E. Moore as ranking graduate, as was Marjorie L. Williams at Dillard university.

At Meharry Medical College, Christopher L. Hunt was honor graduate in medicine. Johnnie Cotton, Lottie Williams, and Ruth H. Powell were honor graduates from Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Jane White and Mary Elizabeth Spivey received bachelor degrees from Smith College. Miss White, daughter of Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was president of the college House of Representatives 1943-1944 and vice-president of the alumnae association 1944, as well as president of Alpha Kappa Psi.

Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., reports John A. McCraine as ranking graduate. At Winston-Salem Teachers College, Ida E. Worrells was the highest honor graduate. Virginia State College reports Lillian A. Davenport as honor graduate, as was Mrs. Mary L. DuBignon at Albany State, Albany, Ga.

Jane White, B.A.
Smith

Mattie L. Baskin
Summa cum laude
Kentucky State

George C. Branche, Jr.
Ranking Student
Bowdoin

Harding B. Young
Highest honors
Arkansas A. M. & N.

Charles E. Brown
Magna cum laude
Wiley

Harriet L. Houston
Ranking student
Lincoln (Mo.)

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1944

Eighteen young men were graduates from Morehouse May 30 with the degree of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. The demand of the armed services has exacted its toll from the student body at Morehouse and is evident in the smallest number of graduates in years.

Iris King was highest honor graduate at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va. Barbara J. Watson was summa cum laude graduate from Johnson C. Smith. At Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas, Margaret Brittain was highest honor graduate, as was Mrs. Aileen S. Maybrey at Knoxville College. Livingstone college reports Marion E. Gunn as honor graduate.

Helene M. Bryant received an S.M., and Corona M. Groves an S.B., from Simmons College, Boston, Mass. Armentry D. Hullum received a certificate for completion of the one-year program in general public health nursing.

Of the 89 Negro students enrolled at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, the following were graduated with various bachelor degrees: Georgia L. H. Brown, Leah Emma Crump, Grace A. Curry, Melvin E. Jenkins, Emma J. Mack, Justine E. Mansfield, and Lula B. McPike. Virginia F. Curry and Isaac M. Glasco received M.A. degrees.

Charles E. Brown graduated magna cum laude from Wiley college.

STATISTICS

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	2355	86
Prairie View State College	1353	55
Tennessee A. & I. State College	1256	117
Xavier University	1075	38
Virginia State College	976	157
Virginia Union University	955	80
Tuskegee Institute	935	107
A. & T. College of N. C.	925	102
Tillotson College	814	87
Florida A. & M. College	803	67
Hampton Institute	782	62
South Carolina State College	757	153
Southern University & A. & M. College	678	65
Alabama State Teachers College	670	62
Wilberforce University	669	135
North Carolina College for Negroes	651	90
West Virginia State College	623	69
Lane College	617	54
Morgan State College	598	77
Wiley College	598	30
Winston-Salem Teachers College	589	78
Houston College for Negroes	580	55
Fisk University	573	55
Fayettville State Teachers College	522	114
State Teachers College (N. C.)	486	111
Clark University	480	45
Morris Brown University	480	40
Stowe Teachers College	478	23
Spelman College	477	59
Campbell College	456	4
Lincoln University (Mo.)	446	26
Georgia State College	439	48
Meharry Medical College	432	..
Benedict College	403	63
Bennett College	400	49
Bishop College	387	27
Johnson C. Smith University	380	88
State A. & M. Institute	352	39
Louisville Municipal College	351	24
Miner Teachers College	350	53
Fort Valley State College	338	50
Kentucky State Industrial College	322	48
Livingstone College	318	38
Leland College	308	52
Agriculture & Mechanical Normal College	303	28
LeMoyne College	299	29
Miles Memorial College	291	50
Langston University	278	45
Morehouse College	272	18
Talladega College	253	28
Bethune-Cookman College	244	9
Samuel Huston College	233	16
Dillard University	228	26
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute	220	7
Jackson College	212	29
Bluefield State College	209	24
Albany State College	190	8
Alcorn A. & M. College	178	27
Claflin College	177	29
Paine College	170	19
St. Augustine's College	163	24
Knoxville College	159	33
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	142	30
Tougaloo College	142	14
Coppin Teachers College	130	24
Jarvis Christian College	129	13
Lincoln University (Pa.)	107	17
Delaware State College	96	24
Voorhees N. & I. College	87	25
Gammon Theological Seminary	70	..
Virginia Theological Seminary & College	70	3
Storer College	65	5
Princess Anne College	50	9
American Baptist Theological Seminary	44	..
Atlanta University	..	15
Total	33,648	3,510
School		
Western Reserve University	172	9
Indiana University	152	2
University of Kansas	89	13
Boston University	73	7
University of Illinois	67	16
Northwestern University	44	1
Ohio State University	33	20
Purdue University	29	..
Kansas State College of Agriculture & Applied Science	28	3
University of Denver	26	2
University of Nebraska	20	..
Pacific Union College	18	1
University of Arizona	18	2
Union Theolgical Seminary	15	..
Omaha University	14	3
University of Buffalo	13	..
Harvard College	9	..
Pennsylvania State College	9	..
Simmons College	8	1
Harvard University Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	7	..
Mount Holyoke College	6	..
Tufts College	6	..
Bates College	5	..
Harvard Law School	5	2
Smith College	5	1
Bowdoin College	3	..
Harvard School of Divinity	3	..
Rutgers University	3	..
University of New Mexico	3	..
Beloit College	2	..

School	Number enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Brown University	2	..
Macalaster College	2	..
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	1	..
Briar Cliff College	1	..
Clark University	1	..
Harvard Graduate School of Education	1	..
Harvard School of Public Health	1	..
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1	1
Drew University	—	1
Total	895	85
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.	34,543	3,595

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degrees

Atlanta University	29
Howard University Graduate School	27
Fisk University	17
Atlanta University School of Social Work	16
Ohio State University	9
Virginia State College	7
Prairie View State College	6
Xavier University	5
A. & T. College of N. C.	4
Western Reserve University	4
Indiana University	3
University of Illinois	3
Boston University	2
Harvard University Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	2
University of Kansas	2
Drew University	1
Harvard School of Public Health	1
Lincoln University (Mo.)	1
Simmons College	1
Smith College	1
Tennessee State College	1
Union Theological Seminary	1
Total	143

Howard Professional Schools

Dentistry	24
Engineering and Architecture	4
Graduate School	27
Law	7
Medicine	48
Music	7
Pharmacy	3
Religion	6
Total	126

Meharry Medical School

Dentistry	9
Medicine	62
Nursing	18
Total	89

Doctors of Philosophy

Aaron Brown.....University of Chicago
John H. Carter.....University of Illinois
Virgil Alfred Clift.....Ohio State University
Anne M. Cooke.....Yale University
George Robert Cotton.....Ohio State University
Birtill Arthur Lloyd.....University of Illinois
Mary L. Reddick.....Radcliffe College
Frank Martin Snowden, Jr. Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
Arthur H. Webb.....University of Illinois

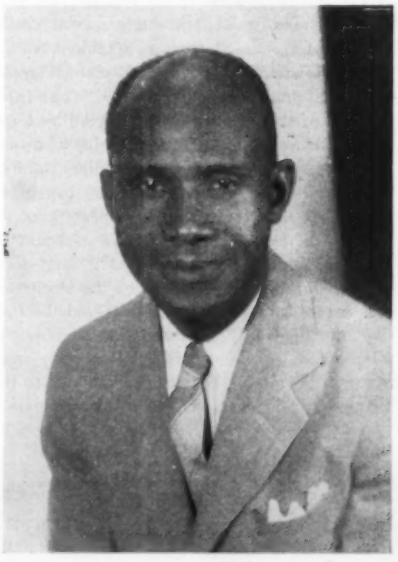
Other Degrees (Including Honorary Degrees)

Harvard University: Doctor of Education (2); Kansas State College: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (2); Meharry Medical School: Cert. in Clinical Laboratory Technology (2), Cert. in X-ray Technology (1), Cert. in Anesthesia (1); American Baptist Theological Seminary: Bachelor of Theology (6), Bachelor of Religious Education (4); Ohio State University: Doctor of Medicine (1); Boston University: Doctor of Medicine (1); Bishop College: Honorary Doctor of Laws (2); Langston University: Cert. in Cosmetology (6); Morehouse College: Doctor of Divinity (3); Virginia Theological Seminary & College: Bachelor of Divinity (1), Bachelor of Theology (6); Johnson C. Smith University: Bachelor of Divinity (7), Honorary Doctor of Divinity (2); Atlanta University: Doctor of Laws, (1); Benedict College: Bachelor of Theology (3); Virginia Union University: Bachelor of Divinity (3), Doctor of Divinity (3), Doctor of Science (2); Prairie View State College: Nursing (10); Gammon Theological Seminary: Bachelor of Religious Education (4), Bachelor of Divinity (17), Doctor of Divinity (2); Campbell College: Bachelor of Divinity (1), Doctor of Divinity (8), Doctor of Laws (2), Doctor of Literature (2); Morris Brown College: Bachelor of Divinity (3), Commercial Diploma (6); Indiana University: Doctor of Medicine (1); Samuel Huston College: Doctor of Divinity (1), Doctor of Laws (1), Doctor of Letters (1); Leland College: Doctor of Divinity (3); DePauw: Navy V-12 Program (3); University of Cincinnati: Doctor of Education (1); Howard University: Honorary Doctor of Education (1), Doctor of Laws (1), Cert. in Social Work (3).

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Masters, Graduate, Professional, Doctor of Philosophy, and miscellaneous degrees 4,092

A. N. Bright
Ranking Student
A. & T. of N. C.

Alice S. Thaxton
Magna cum laude
Virginia Union



A. A. McPheeters, Ph.D.
U. of Cincinnati

Highest ranking
Tillotson

Frances Jones Bonner, M.D.
Boston U.

A. A. Brown, Ph.D.
U. of Chicago

Mrs. Jessie Connors, M.S.
Prairie View

Mrs. Beatrice Sneed, M. S.
Prairie View

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

WARTIME CONFERENCE: From the standpoint of the number of persons in attendance, militancy, and enthusiasm the wartime conference of the NAACP held in Chicago, Ill., July 12-16 inclusive was the most successful in the Association's history.

The closing meeting of the conference was held Sunday afternoon, July 16, at Washington Park where more than 30,000 persons cheered the stirring address of Walter White. Mr. White pointed out that the white world still clings to the folly of white supremacy despite the war for democratic equality, the Anglo-American fear of communist Russia, reviewed the attitudes of both political parties toward the Negro and warned the national Democratic convention against nominating a southern vice-presidential candidate, and concluded with an analysis of the treatment of the Negro soldier abroad.

A feature of the Sunday meeting was award of the 29th Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard university for his outstanding work in blood plasma and an address by Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago *Sun* and *P.M.* Presentation of the Spingarn award was made by Dr. Earnest A. Hooton of Harvard who in the course of his address scored ideas of racial superiority and defined racial prejudice as a cloak to cover up human selfishness and exploitation.

Opening meeting of the conference was held Wednesday, July 12, in the Metropolitan Community church, South Parkway, with welcome addresses by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago; Rev. Archibald Carey, for the Chicago branch; S. B. Fuller for the Negro Chamber of Commerce; and A. L. Foster, for the Chicago Urban League. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, CIO, Washington, D. C., and Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City, delivered the main addresses. Mr. Carey, long noted for his progressive attitude on the Negro, delivered one of the outstanding speeches of the conference on the stake of organized labor and the Negro in the November election. Judge Delany in the keynote speech of the conference dwelled on race prejudice in Washington, southern politicians of the Rankin stripe, and the white church as a deadly enemy of Negro progress.

On Thursday morning, July 13, the session was devoted to an explanation of how the Negro will hold his job. Discussion leader was Gloster B. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit, Mich., branch. In the afternoon Dr. Frank Horne, of FPHA, and Horace Cayton, of Chicago, discussed a housing program. Mr. Cayton cited the restrictive covenants in the Chicago area which have prevented the federal government from giving Negroes adequate housing.

An address on the legal battle for full civil rights in all phases of American life was given by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel NAACP. Odell Stukes, president of the West Philadelphia, Pa., youth council spoke on Negro youth and a free world. The third address of the evening was delivered by Capt. Grant Reynolds, ex-Army chaplain, who outlined the seven grievances of soldiers, told of their trials and tribulations, and concluded with what the Negro soldier expects.

Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant of the Washington bureau, NAACP, and Rev. Maynard Jackson, president of the Progressive Voters league, Dallas, Texas, led the Friday morning, July 14, discussion of how the Negro should vote. Friday afternoon Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, led a lively discussion relative to the armed forces.

At the Friday evening session, Walter Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit, Mich., and R. E. Gillmor, president of Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York, discussed how the Negro can hold his job. Mr. Hardin told of what organized labor had done to integrate the Negroes into industry and to eliminate discrimination and asserted that the Negro's only chance for a fair share of jobs after the war was through skill. Mr. Gillmor, whose company had never employed Negroes before the war, agreed that many Negroes would retain their jobs in industry after the war because of their skill and good conduct.

Another feature of the Friday evening meeting was the pitiful report of J. Leo Hardy, now called president in exile of the New Iberia, La., branch of the NAACP, on how he and officers of his branch were beaten and run out of town for attempting to organize.

The business session of the conference was held Saturday, July 15, with Judge William H. Hastie presiding. At the afternoon meeting when resolutions and nominations to the board of directors were made Theodore Spaulding, of Philadelphia, presided.

The youth conference of the association met at the Metropolitan Community church Thursday and Friday. Robert Burns, Chicago, presided at the morning session; and Lillian Yarbrough, Trenton, N. J., at the afternoon session.

Greetings from President Franklin D. Roosevelt were read at the opening meeting signalizing it as a symbol of unity and victory.

Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Odell Stukes, West Philadelphia, and Miss Mary

Delegates to the Wartime Conference of the

Thornton, Bridgeport, Conn., representing the general membership, were elected to the nominating committee to select nominees for the board of directors.

The delegates voted to award the 1945 conference to Cincinnati, Ohio. Rival to Cincinnati was Baltimore, which lost by a vote of 206 to 168.

RESOLUTIONS: Major resolutions adopted by the conference are as follows: *Armed Forces*: Abolition of separate Negro units in the Army and Navy; Discontinuance of the racial quota system of induction and separate Negro units; End of all racial restrictions upon the use of facilities at Army camps and Naval installations; Condemnation of the Department of Justice for its do-nothing policy in cases of criminal violence against Negro soldiers; End of the jim-crow blood plasma policy of the Red Cross and Army; End of jim crow by government sponsored hospi als for U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps training; And enactment of a GI Bill of Rights insuring the vote for all soldiers.

Labor and Employment: Enactment of legislation creating a permanent FEPC; Increased training opportunities and facilities for Negroes in skilled trades and abolition of discrimination in up-grading; Employment by the national office of a labor secretary to deal solely with labor problems and establishment within the branches offices of demobilization to cooperate with public and private agencies in the placement of Negro veterans; Cooperation with the National Alliance of Postal Employees to end discrimination in the postal service; And accordance of decent wages and recreation to foreign workers brought here to help meet the labor shortage.

Housing: That federal, state, and municipal housing be made equally available to all qualified citizens; That legislation be enacted to make the NHA permanent as the responsible federal housing agency to assist private and public agencies to furnish adequate housing; That additional areas be made available for occupancy by Negroes; And that state legislatures enact laws eliminating restrictive covenants.

Education: Equalization of salaries and facilities in separate school systems; And increased share of qualified Negro teachers in policy making and administration in both mixed and separate school systems.

Federal Legislation: End of discrimination in right to vote; Passage of the anti-poll-tax bill; Passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for social security; Support of the Hill-Thomas bill for federal aid to education; A constitutional amendment to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in the United States; And passage of the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette bill for a permanent FEPC.

Agriculture: That the association establish closer relations with Negro farmer through full-time administrative officers; That the association cooperate with the various southern farmers organizations; And that the association support legislation to include farm labor in the social security program.

The Negro and Peace: Untiring support of the prosecution of the war to final victory; Abandonment of a policy of isolation and freedom of all races and nationalities; And abolition of imperialism because members of the various colored races are its chief victims.

BOY WINS FREEDOM AFTER DEWEY SIGNS EXTRADITION: After Governor Thomas E. Dewey had signed extradition papers ordering Otis Johnson, 15, to return to South Carolina on a charge of assault, the boy's parents, assisted by an NAACP lawyer, won his freedom in Supreme Court in the Bronx.

The boy lives in the Bronx but visited his birthplace in Dillon county, South Carolina, during September, 1943, at which time he was 15 years old. He went into a store to make a purchase where he was set upon by the proprietor who attempted to strike him with an axe handle. The boy grabbed the handle from the man and struck him with it, allegedly fracturing his arm. Johnson then caught a northbound bus as fast as he could and returned to the Bronx.

When South Carolina officials asked Governor Dewey to return Johnson, the Governor signed the papers, apparently, without too close examination. Parents of the lad then retained Sidney Friedman who sued for a write of habeas corpus. Hutson L. Lovell, another attorney, entered the case as amicus curiae, representing the NAACP. Mr. Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Supreme Court heard the case and ruled that since the boy was not sixteen at the time, the offense was merely juvenile delinquency, and not assault, and that he could not be extradited for juvenile delinquency.

ASKS REARGUMENT IN W. D. LYONS CASE: NAACP attorneys filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court for reargument in the W. D. Lyons case. The petition argues that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case conflicts with the earlier decision of the court in the Brown case. The attorneys also argue that the Supreme Court was wrong when it said that the charge to the jury in the Lyons case, in general rather specific terms relating to the second confession, was sufficient compliance with due process. The court held that the first confession was admittedly illegal, but that the jury had a right to find that the second confession was not tainted by the illegality connected with the first. Justices Murphy, Rutledge, and Black dissented.

Oklahoma convincted Lyons, a farm laborer, of murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Basis for the conviction was a confession got from Lyons twelve hours after the first confession was procured from him through the use of violence and torture.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MUST ENFORCE ELECTION LAWS: The job of enforcing the Supreme Court decision declaring that Negroes may not be barred from primary elections is squarely up to the Department of Justice, Attorney Francis Biddle was told by Thurgood Marshall, who helped to argue and win the historic Texas case. Marshall reminded the Attorney General that the NAACP had sent affidavits to the Department of Justice on the refusal to permit Negroes to vote in the primary elections in Alabama and Florida. Attorney Biddle replied: "I assure you that the Department is giving very serious con-

NAACP, held in Chicago, Ill., July 12-16, 1944.

sideration to the problem resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Smith v. Allwright*, and expects to investigate promptly all alleged violations and to prosecute in appropriate cases."

A. T. Walden, of the Atlanta branch, also filed affidavits on the refusal to allow Negroes to participate in the Georgia Democratic primary July 4. Mr. Walden appeared at a voting booth and was not allowed to vote. A number of other persons were also turned away from voting booths.

YOUTH TO GET NEW TRIAL: Melvin Clarence Evans, 14, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, was released June 16 from the state penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus after he had been sentenced to 20-25 years in prison on a rape charge.

Evan's release was secured by attorneys engaged by the Albuquerque, New Mexico, branch of the NAACP. He was bound over to the district court in Alamorgordo where he was placed under $3,000 bond. If the bond is not made he will remain in jail until the next term of court, October 9, to await a jury trial.

Henry Robins and Melvin Rueckhaus, Albuquerque attorneys, contended that Evans was 13 years old when he was tried last December 9 and that he waived constitutional rights although he was not mentally capable of making such a decision. W. T. Scroggins, Jr., district attorney, said that constitutional rights were not mentioned to the youth and that he was not told at any time that he had a right to a trial before a jury.

Branch News

CALIFORNIA: The Palo Alto branch reported by mid-June that it had reached the halfway mark in its membership drive for three hundred new members. The San Jose library cooperated with the branch in its drive by displaying posters, pamphlets, and books by noted Negro writers.

CONNECTICUT: The membership campaign of the Hartford branch came to a successful conclusion under the leadership of a membership campaign committee headed by Dr. J. C. Jackson. This branch also offered a medal of honor to the person who did the most to promote interracial goodwill in Hartford as well as a scholarship to the colored boy or girl who demonstrated in high school outstanding scholarship and extra-curricular attainment.

"The Church, the Home, the School and Their Relations to the Life of a Community" was the topic for discussion at the last regular monthly meeting of the Bridgeport-Stratford branch. Miss Mary H. Thornton presided and the speakers were Rev. A. C. Bass, Mrs. Lillian B. Hill, and Mrs. Marion Jennings.

DELAWARE: Elmer Carter, former editor of *Opportunity*, delivered the first in a series of talks to the Wilmington branch.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The Washington branch registered a protest against Harry Wender's injection of the race issue into a Senate sub-committee hearing on public housing. "It is tragic," said the letter of protest, "that while Negro soldiers fight for Wender on the beachheads of France, he does his bit to make sure that when they return America has nothing but segregated slums to offer them."

MARYLAND: Malcolm Ross, chairman of FEPC, James Drury, port agent of the Maritime union, Solo Thomas, president of the South Baltimore Civic Association, and Howard Patterson, member of the executive board of the Glassblowers Association, were speakers at a meeting of the Baltimore branch in June. Archie Jenkins, a 74-year-old merchant seaman, also told of his experiences on a recently bombed ship. This branch now has a total membership of 14,266. Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson is president of this branch. The branch held its annual baby contest at the Union Baptist church June 25.

MICHIGAN: In June the Niles branch had Gloster B. Current, executive secretary of

the Detroit branch, as speaker. Staff Sergeant Everett Farmer, recently returned from the South Pacific, also spoke on "The Democracy I Am Fighting For."

The Detroit branch closed a successful membership drive by adding 21,468 new members and collecting $26,929.24. The outstanding individual worker was Harrison Williams, who brought in 429 members. President James J. McClendon estimates that the goal of 25,000 members will be reached by fall.

MISSOURI: The Springfield branch concluded a successful membership drive with the crowning of Miss NAACP, the girl obtaining the most new memberships. Membership chairman in the drive was Mrs. Olive Decatur.

KENTUCKY: The Lynch branch ended its membership drive with a meeting in the Sinai Baptist church June 30. This branch also made a contribution to Walter White for his twenty-five years of service with the NAACP.

MINNESOTA: At the regular May meeting of the Duluth branch "The Negro Problem and Methods of Solution" was the subject of a panel discussion. Speakers were Dr. Roy E. Burt, Dr. John McConnaughy, Martin Hokanson, R. J. Simmons, and Rev. M. Boyd Patrick.

NEW JERSEY: Theodore Spaulding was the main speaker at the June meeting of the Newark branch. His topic was the significance of the Texas primary decision.

NEW MEXICO: At the request of the Santa Fe branch attorney Harry Robins entered a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in an attempt to obtain the release from the state penitentiary of Melvin Clarence Evans, fourteen, a Negro boy, sentenced to from 20 to 25 years imprisonment. Evans was sentenced, after pleading guilty, a year ago at Las Cruces on a charge of assault with intent to rape on a 23-year-old woman in Almogordo. The boy's relese is asked on the grounds that he as a minor under fourteen was not mentally competent to plead guilty; that a male under fourteen is presumed by New Mexico law, in absence of a physical examination, to be physically unable to commit rape; and that throughout the proceedings he was not represented by an attorney.

NEW YORK: To aid secondary school students with personal school problems the New Rochelle branch has organized a "Big Brother and Big Sister" committee. Dr. Leon W. Scott is chairman of this committee, which is already working with several students.

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CHARACTERS IN HISTORICAL PAGEANT OF THE NAACP, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, BRANCH

The Bloomington-Normal branch, Ill., closed its membership drive with a historical pageant of the NAACP, June 29, directed by Mrs. Ruth Riley. The branch added 204 new members and collected a total of $224.00. Sitting, left to right: John R. Ford, Mrs. Harriet Allen, Joseph Henderson, Mrs. Dolores Shavers, Mrs. Mabel Henderson, Mrs. Carrie Wakefield, Mrs. Golden Manuel, Miss Beulah Mae Jones, J. W. Henderson, and William Thomas. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Kathryn Bynum, Miss Lela Morris, A. J. Henderson, Mrs. Caribel Washington, Edward Thomas, W. S. Caldwell, Carson Terrell, and Aubrey Hursey.

Mr. and Mrs. Deaver Young, who spent many years in Liberia, exhibited pictures and lectured to the White Plains branch on "A Day in Africa."

James E. Allen, president of the New York state conference of the NAACP, was the speaker at the June meeting of the Nyack branch.

NORTH CAROLINA: Annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the NAACP was held in Raleigh in June. Each of the thirty-two branches of the state was represented. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Buford F. Gordon, attorney J. Simpson Bowser, Mrs. M. M. Adams, and T. V. Mangum. All officers were re-elected with the exception of J. H. R. Gleaves, who was elected publicity director to succeed Eugene Smith of Asheville. The findings committee recommended that each branch of the state organization consult school authorities in their respective communities in an effort to obtain for Negro youth facilities for industrial and mechanical education.

In June the Charlotte branch sponsored a reception in honor of Bishops W. W. Slade and Buford F. Gordon.

OHIO: Under general campaign chairman Maude B. Ford, the Toledo branch conducted a successful membership campaign. Key-workers in the city's defense plants aided in the drive.

PENNSYLVANIA: The York branch exceeded its quota of 150 members during its membership campaign. Total membership in this branch is now 522. During the closing rally G. James Fleming, regional director of FEPC, was the principal speaker.

RHODE ISLAND: "The Origin of the NAACP and the Problem of the Negro" was the subject of an address by John Lopez at a membership rally of the Newport branch in June. A musical program was presented by members following his address.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The fifth annual meeting of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP was held in Sumter June 11-12. Theme of the conference was "Double Victory—Democracy at Home and Abroad." Chief address on the opening day was made by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP. Plans for teacher-equalization salary suits, participation in Democratic primaries, and registration of Negroes for general elections were topics discussed by the delegates. A protest to Governor Olin D. Johnston against the scheduled execution of a 14-year-old Negro boy, George J. Stinney of Alcolu, for the slaying of a white girl was also filed. Stinney was convicted of the slaying of one of two girls, 11 and 8 years old, who were beaten to death with a railroad spike.

WISCONSIN: In June the Madison branch sponsored the showing of the War Department film, "The Negro Soldier."

SAFETY WEEK PROGRAMS HELD BY FARM AGENTS

In July a two-pronged drive against farm accidents was launched by Negro county agents and the newly appointed emergency war food production and preservation assistants. The campaign was conducted through demonstrations of safety on the farm—harnessing mules, driving tractors, etc.—and in the home.

NEGRO RED CROSS WORKERS IN INDIA

The safe arrival in India in July of four additional Negro Red Cross workers has been announced by American Red Cross National Headquarters. These workers are Jeanette of Cuthbert, Ga., Sarah F. Hill of Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Willie L. Johnson and Carline I. Lewis of Washington, D. C.

Book Review

ETHNIC EDUCATION

An Experiment in Modifying Attitudes Toward the Negro. **By F. Tredwell Smith, Ph.D. Teachers College, Columbia University Contributions to Education, No. 887. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 1943. XI +135pp. $1.85.**

The Curriculum as an Integrating Force for Ethnic Variations. **By Idabelle Yeiser. Harvard Workshop Series No. 4. Cambridge, Mass.: Graduate School of Education, 1944. V+17pp. 25¢.**

Two facets of the same problem are covered in these studies: how to modify anti-Negro prejudices of white Americans through the school and the curriculum.

Dr. Smith's study is the report on "scientific experiment to modify attitudes toward the Negro through educational procedures" and "organized intellectual and social contacts with representative Negroes and their community." The experiment was carried out on a selected group of students "in an immense graduate school of education in New York City." Brief stages of this experiment were as follows: administration of a test of attitudes toward the Negro, selection of an experimental group from classes not obviously related to the testing program, exposure of the experimental group to a four-day seminar in Negro Harlem, establishment of a control group, re-testing of the two groups, voluntary tea at the University with Harlem hosts and speakers as guests, individual interviews with members of the experimental group two months or more after the re-test to judge the effects of the seminar, and ten months or more after the re-test a final re-testing by mail of both the experimental and the control group" to measure permanence of the changes produced by the experimental procedure."

According to the author, this experiment revealed "marked increases in favorable attitude toward the Negro" on the part of the experimental group, with a strong "tendency for men to be more favorable than women." What bearing has such an experiment on education? "Readjustments of attitudes promoting a higher valuation of persons and contributing directly to the psychological foundation needed for genuine democracy may be effected," says the author, "in a relatively short time under appropriate conditions through the influences inherent in personal contact with outstanding individuals and groups in their community."

Miss Yeiser devotes her attention to use of the "basic studies of the curriculum . . . as a medium for intercultural education." She then shows how such basic studies as science, mathematics, social studies, language, arts and literature, arts and crafts, etc., can be used as "an integrating force for ethnic variations" and "provide varied group and individual experiences that foster an understanding of the democratic ideal."

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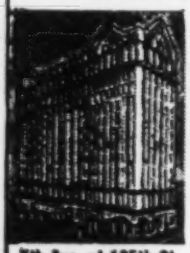

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TO ME THERE was one moment at the Negro Newspaper Publishers Convention that was a high point in all the conventions I have recently attended.

It was the reading of the "Credo for the Negro Press," written by P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide. There was only one thing I didn't like about it—and that was it specified that this was a credo for the "Negro" Press. I wish Mr. Young had not confined it to one group but had made it apply to all newspapers. It is too good to be restricted.

While the credo was designed as a yardstick for editors, there are great phrases contained in it which should be a credo for all—whether they be leaders or followers who are trying to bring about the fullest expression of democracy in our daily life.

"I shall be a Crusader, but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of the cardinals of journalism, accuracy, fairness, and objectivity.

Imagine what would be the effectiveness and power of a fighter who was never tripped up by his own prejudices!

"I shall be ever on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserved benefits for those who are disadvantaged by denials of them."

A leader who is mindful, even in the heat of controversy, of the needs of all, is a leader who can win, not only rights, but acceptance and good will for his followers.

"I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied."

To be too proud to alibi, too fair to minimize the good, too just to allow disparagement of a group because of an individual, bespeaks that inner poise which is the hall mark of the man who has thought things through.

"I will knowingly print nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my columns by self seekers and narrow special interests."

To be too big for hatred and petty prejudices, to be too courageous to accept aid from those who are motivated only by self interest, to be too sure of the rightness of one's cause to stoop to malicious talk, that is a yardstick for any leader and for any people.

This is a great credo. Would that we all could be worthy of it!

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—Newport News (Va.) Daily Press

Credo For The Negro Press

By P. Bernard Young Jr.

Editor-in-Chief, Journal and Guide

[P. Bernard Young Jr., has been Editor-in-Chief of the Journal and Guide since October, 1943. For fourteen years prior he had been Managing Editor]

I Shall Be A Crusader . . . I Shall Be An Advocate . . . I Shall Be A Herald . . . I Shall Be A Mirror And A Record . . .

I SHALL CRUSADE for all things that are right and just and I will with equal fervor, expose and condemn all things that are unjust. I shall be a CRUSADER but I will not permit my fervor nor the rightness of my cause to provoke abandonment of the cardinals of journalism, accuracy, fairness and objectivity.

Editor Young

I shall be an ADVOCATE of the full practice of the principles implicit in "Life, Liberty, and Justice For All." I shall be an ADVOCATE for these human and civil rights on behalf of those to whom they are denied, and I shall turn the pitiless light of publicity upon all men who would deny these rights to others. I shall ADVOCATE for my country, my state, my city, and my race, but I shall ever be on guard that I will not forget the greatest good for the greatest number while seeking deserved benefits for those who are disadvantaged by denials of them.

I shall be a HERALD, a bearer of good news, whenever I may, but of all news, whether it be good or bad, if its heralding is in the public interest. I shall HERALD these tidings, good and bad, in the faith that the people are free only if the truth is known by them. I shall HERALD those things that others would suppress out of bias or for any and all other reasons.

I shall be a MIRROR AND A RECORD—a MIRROR of our existence as it is and a RECORD of our strivings to better that lot. I cannot deny or overlook my people's vices and shortcomings. Neither will I permit their virtues and good attributes to be hidden or denied.

I shall have integrity and I will not be bought. I shall be beholden to no man or class, because I am the voice of all my people.

I will knowingly print nothing with malice nor permit the exploitation of my columns by self seekers and narrow special interests.

I shall mold public opinion in the interest of all things constructive. I shall seem impatient at times. I will be abused and misunderstood, but I shall try always to be right and ignore the abuse, knowing that the wages of advocates and prophets ever have been, in the beginning, abuse and misunderstanding.

I shall be a crusader and an advocate, a mirror and a record, a herald and a spotlight, and I shall not falter.

So help me God!

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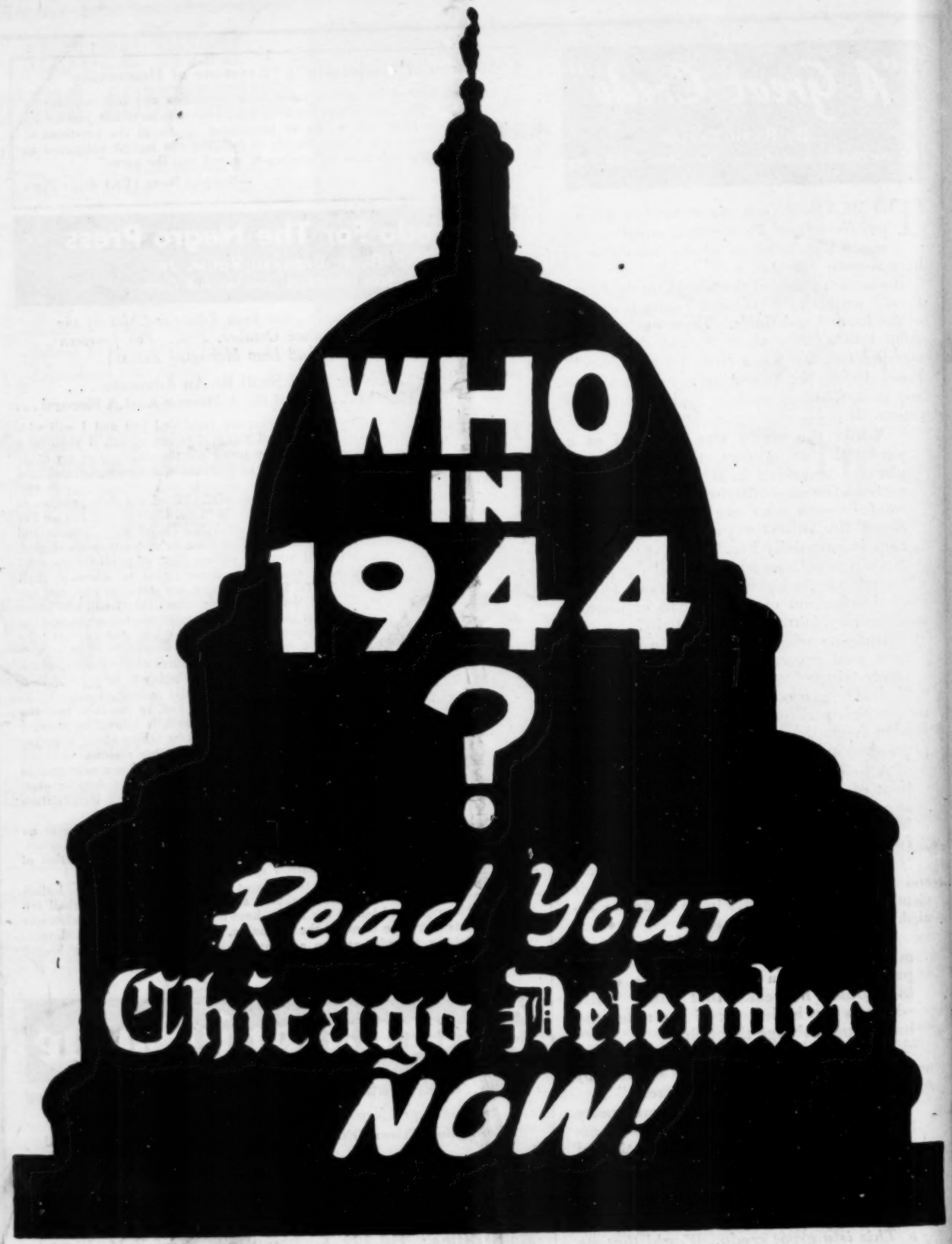
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